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MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The President of the University

TO

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TWELFTH OF JUNE
NINETEEN HUNDRED SIX.





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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

President of Miami University

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

OXFORD, OHIO.

JUNE 12, 1906.

1905 - President's Report-1906

To the Honorable and Reverend, the Trustees of Miami University:

The eighty-second academic year of Miami University opened September, 20th, 1905. The attendance for the first week was 394. For the Fall term, the enrollment by Departments was as follows:

Academy	106
Normal School	119
College of Liberal Arts	194
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Total	419

The enrollment by classes for the three terms of the college year to date is as follows:

Academy.

First Year	24
Second Year	38
Third Year	46
Special	4
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Total	112

Normal School.

Freshmen	50
Sophomores	23
Special	113
College of Education	13
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Total	199

College of Liberal Arts.

Freshmen	78
Sophomores	55
Juniors	31
Seniors	20
Graduate Students	2
Special	17
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Total	203

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This makes for us a grand total of five hundred and fourteen different students enrolled in all departments of the University from the twentieth of last September to this date.

The catalogue year extends from the first of March, 1905, to the first of March, 1906. The total enrollment as shown by the last catalogue for the catalogue year was 991 as against 724 the preceding year, making an increase of 267.

The Faculty members were all in their places and college exercises began promptly at the appointed time. The new members of our educational staff have thrown themselves into the work of the institution with the characteristic Miami spirit, and have been invaluable co-workers in the class room, on committees, in the University Senate, in the several Faculties and in all lines of our college activity.

The character of our student body, I am happy to report, has been far above the average. I doubt if there is any institution, north, south, east or west, that has had 500 young men and young women of higher moral ideals and life than have been gathered this year as students in the halls of our historic institution.

Oxford, in many ways, is an ideal location for a college such as ours. It is near enough to the city to reap all the real advantages of city life and far enough removed therefrom to be free from its vicious influences. There are some disadvantages, however, in our location that cannot be overlooked. We rejoice, for many reasons, in our proximity to Oxford College and the Western College. The social life of the three academic communities is closely related, and has its advantages. There are disadvantages, however, connected with student life in Miami University because of our nearness to those two excellent colleges for women. The entertainments of our own institution are enough to provide our students with all that they need in this line to supplement their regular college work. Multiplying our own entertainments and attractions by three, we often have a surfeit of the good things of life. The young women of the other institutions are attractive and agreeable, but, without any question, they do, to some extent, interfere with the efficiency of the work expected of our students in the class room. I am persuaded that an agreement among the three institutions as to the number of entertainments open to our students is an arrangement that must be very soon entered into by those in authority.

Notwithstanding the diverting influences, which are not to be condemned per se, I am able to report to you that the scholarship of our students, according to the records, is improving. Our

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efficient Registrar, Prof. Raymond M. Hughes, has devised a system of reports and checks which keeps us very thoroughly informed concerning the work of our students and enables us to hold them more rigidly to their college obligations than we have been able to do in the past. There is no question but that Miami University must insist upon the highest quality of scholarship if it is to maintain its rank in the educational world and if it is to continue to have its work accepted by the professional and graduate schools as they have been accepting it in the past.

LEGISLATION.

The past year has been a very strenuous one for your President. It is amusing now to think how unsophisticated I was the first of January. It was in my plan to go to Columbus for two or three days, meet the members of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, make the requests for our needed appropriations and return to my duties at home, leaving the legislative solons to do the rest. These plans, however, were made without reckoning on any opposition. Miami University, however, awoke toward the middle of January, to a realization of the fact that it had one of the most relentless enemies on its trail that ever pursued any institution of higher learning. Ohio State University, jealous of our rapid growth and development, resolved to check that growth and development by an effective death blow.

The Lybarger bill, so called from the name of its author, was introduced into the House of Representatives toward the middle of January. The provisions of this bill contemplated the destruction of our college of Liberal Arts and the confinement of our field to that of Normal School work only. The legislation proposed by this bill was not prohibitive in letter, but it would have proven so in fact had it finally been enacted into law. To cut off all our appropriations from the State for the support of the College of Liberal Arts, as was proposed by the Lybarger bill, would certainly have meant the practical obliteration of this, the oldest and most famous department of our work. When the danger became known to our Alumni and Trustees, they came unitedly to the defense of the institution and the Lybarger bill went down to ignominious defeat. It was conceived in jealousy, born in malice and died in dishonor. It is but fair to say that many of the influential friends of Ohio State University were not in sympathy with this movement looking toward the crippling of the work at Miami University at Oxford and Ohio University at Athens.

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A few of the professors in that institution were the instigators of the entire movement. By some strange logic, they had led themselves to the conclusion that the prosperity of the two older institutions, in some way, interfered to prevent an increase of their salaries. This, I think, was the animus of the whole movement. Never for one moment during the entire winter did Miami University seek to advance its own interests by the attempted destruction of other institutions. We have rejoiced in all the good things that have come to Ohio State University and have entertained, at all times, only the best wishes for its growth and development.

It is well known to members of this body that, ever since 1896, Miami University has received its support under an Act which provided for the establishment of the "Ohio and Miami University Fund." By the provisions of this law, a tax was levied on the grand duplicate of the taxable property of the State of Ohio to the amount of three-hundredths (.03) of a mill, five-twelfths (5-12) of the amount realized on this tax, going to the support of Miami University, and seven-twelfths (7-12) to Ohio University. By the Act of 1902, known as the Seese bill, which provided for the establishment of the Ohio State Normal Schools at Miami University and at Ohio University, another three-hundredths (.03) of a mill was levied to be divided in the same ratio. This made a total of six-hundredths (.06) of a mill to be levied for the support of the two institutions, five-twelfths (5-12) of the total going to Miami University and seven-twelfths (7-12) to Ohio University. There was a universal feeling that this was an unjust division. I think even the friends of Ohio University at Athens felt that, in justice, they had no right to claim a larger sum from this levy than was given to us.

Previous to the recent session of the Legislature, however, it had seemed impossible to make any change in this law. After the abortive attempt of the opposition to strike down the College of Liberal Arts at Miami University and Ohio University, the friends of the two institutions felt that the time had come to safeguard their interests against a future attack of this kind. Accordingly, Senate Bill No. 85, by Mr. Sites, was introduced into the Senate in early February. According to the provisions of this measure, the levies for Ohio State University, for Ohio University and for Miami University were placed in one Act. By this measure, it was our thought that Ohio State University, no longer supported by separate enactment, but with its income guaranteed in the same Act that provided for the other two institutions, it would be quite impossible for the friends of that insti-

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tution to make an attack on our interests such as was included in the Lybarger bill. By the provisions of the Sites bill, Ohio State University was to be given fifteen-hundredths (.15) of a mill annually for its support and Miami University and Ohio University were each to be given four-hundredths (.04) of a mill. We were very anxious to see this bill enacted into law because of the fact that it would make for peace among the three institutions, thus guarding against another such unseemly educational controversy as was witnessed at Columbus during the past winter, and for which Miami University was in no way responsible.

In the second place, it was our thought that it would place Miami University and Ohio University on a level of equality, and finally it would have meant an increase in our support of one and one half hundredths (.015) of a mill, and would have relieved us from the necessity of calling upon the Legislature for additional appropriations each biennium in the general appropriation bills. Just prior to the introduction of the Sites bill in the Senate, Mr. Eagleson in the House introduced House Bill No. 45. This measure simply provided for a levy of fifteen-hundredths (.15) of a mill for Ohio State University. When it came to the Senate, the Sites bill was substituted therefor, and passed the Senate by a vote of thirty to four. This bill reached the House on a certain Friday morning, when many of our friends were absent, and was indefinitely postponed. According to the rules of the House, a bill once indefinitely postponed cannot be reconsidered during that session of the General Assembly. The next step of our friends in the Senate was to amend the Eagleson bill, so as to include in it all the substantial provisions of the Sites bill. The House refused to concur in its amendments; the Senate insisted upon their amendments, and the result was a committee of conference, consisting on the part of the House of Messrs. Eagleson, Metzger and Baldwin, and on the part of the Senate of Senators Sites, Huffman and Rathburn. The conference committee succeeded in agreeing upon a substitute for the Eagleson bill which was adopted unanimously in the Senate and with but a few dissenting votes in the House.

The measure as finally enacted into law is as follows:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. Inasmuch as it is deemed desirable at this time for the State of Ohio to determine the policy of the State in regard to its support of institutions of higher learning, and further desirable that the State adopt a policy in regard to the support of universities and colleges to the end that there shall

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be a distinct and fixed policy in regard to universities and colleges and to the end that for all time to come the policy of the State with reference to the Ohio State University, the Miami University and the Ohio University may be determined and made definite, and to the end that the State of Ohio may build up one university worthy of the State, as now begun at the Ohio State University, and at the same time to fix such a policy as shall provide for the support of the said Miami and Ohio Universities as Colleges of Liberal Arts, which shall not include technical or graduate instruction, aside from the usual graduate work for the degree of Master of Arts, and to determine definitely and for all time to come that the Miami University and the Ohio University shall be no greater charge on the State of Ohio so far as university purposes are concerned than provided for in this Act; therefore this Act is passed to set forth the policy, to-wit: that in the future no representative of the Miami University or of the Ohio University or of the Ohio State University shall violate or attempt to violate this policy herein enacted into law as a policy for the support of higher education and as a guide for future General Assemblies of the State of Ohio.

Section 2. For the purpose of affording support to the Miami University, there shall be levied annually a tax on the grand list of the taxable property of the State of Ohio, which tax shall be collected in the same manner as other State taxes and the proceeds of which shall constitute "The Miami University Fund." The rate of such levy shall be two and one-half one-hundredths (.025) of one mill upon each dollar of valuation of such taxable property. The moneys raised by means of said levy, or its equivalent in money in case the levy shall be abolished, shall be the sum total received either from the proceeds of the levy or from appropriations for the support of the College of Liberal Arts, and shall be used for the purposes only as set forth in Section 1 of this Act, and hereafter this levy shall not be increased, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent such appropriations by the General Assembly from time to time as may be necessary for apparatus for university purposes, exclusive of buildings. Providing that nothing herein shall invalidate any appropriation for the years 1906 and 1907 .

Section 3. For the purpose of affording support to the Ohio University, there shall be levied annually a tax on the grand list of the taxable property of the State of Ohio, which shall be collected in the same manner as other state taxes and the proceeds of which shall constitute "The Ohio University Fund." The rate

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of such levy shall be two and one-half one-hundredths (.025) of one mill upon each dollar of valuation of such taxable property. The moneys raised by means of said levy, or its equivalent in money, in case the levy shall be abolished, shall be the sum total received either from the proceeds of the levy or from appropriations for the support of the College of Liberal Arts, and shall be used for the purposes only as set forth in Section 1 of this Act, and hereafter this levy shall not be increased, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent such appropriations by the General Assembly from time to time as may be necessary for apparatus for university purposes, exclusive of buildings. Provided that nothing herein shall invalidate any appropriation for the years 1906 and 1907.

Section 4. For the purpose of affording support to the State Normal School or College, in connection with the Ohio University, there shall be levied annually a tax on the grand list of taxable property of the State of Ohio, which shall be collected in the same manner as other state taxes and the proceeds of which shall constitute "The Ohio Normal School Fund." The rate of such levy shall be one and one-half one-hundredths (.015) of one mill upon each dollar of valuation of such taxable property, unless otherwise designated by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing said normal school from securing such additional appropriations as the General Assembly may in its wisdom deem fit to make from time to time for the support, maintenance and equipment of said normal school.

Section 5. For the purpose of affording support to the State Normal School or College, in connection with the Miami University, there shall be levied annually a tax on the grand list of the taxable property of the State of Ohio, which shall be collected in the same manner as other state taxes and the proceeds of which shall constitute "The Miami Normal School Fund." The rate of such levy shall be one one-hundredth (.01) of one mill upon each dollar of valuation of such taxable property, unless otherwise designated by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing said normal school from securing such additional appropriations as the General Assembly in its wisdom may deem fit to make from time to time for the support, maintenance and equipment of said normal school.

Section 6. No moneys derived under the levies provided for in Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Act shall be expended by the

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Miami University or the Ohio University for maintaining or giving instruction in any other courses of study than in Liberal Arts and in the Normal School or College branches.

Section 7. For the purpose of affording free the advantages to the youth of the State of a higher, technical, liberal, professional, agricultural, graduate and industrial education, including manual training, there shall be levied annually a tax on the grand list of the taxable property of the State, which shall be collected in the same manner as other state taxes and the proceeds of which shall constitute "The Ohio State University Fund." There shall be levied annually for the said purpose sixteen one-hundredths (.16) of one mill upon each dollar of valuation of such taxable property, or its equivalent in money should said levy be abolished; provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent said Ohio State University from securing any appropriations that the General Assembly in its wisdom may see fit to grant for the purposes as herein set forth. Provided, that the Ohio State University shall never maintain a normal school, but may establish a teachers' college of professional grade; provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the board of trustees from charging incidental expense fees and also reasonable tuition fees for professional education. Any appropriations made by the 77th General Assembly for Ohio State University shall not be invalidated by any provisions of this Act.

Section 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the boards of trustees of the Ohio State University, the Miami University, the Ohio University or the State Normal Schools at the Ohio University or at the Miami University from charging reasonable tuition for the attendance of pupils of any of said institutions of learning from students who are non-residents of the State of Ohio.

Section 9. The expenditure of all moneys under the provisions of this Act or for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act raised or secured from any source whatsoever, shall be subject to the inspection of the State Bureau of Public Accounting, the cost of same to be paid by the University or college inspected at the cost as now provided by law.

Section 10. That sections 3951a and 3951b of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of an act entitled "An act to establish normal schools at Ohio University at Athens and at Miami University at Oxford, and to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the need and advisability of the future establishment by the State of one or more

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additional normal schools and to consider in what manner and to what extent existing educational institutions other than those now supported by the State can be made more active in the better training of persons for service in the public schools passed March 12, 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed."

It will be observed that, after all, Miami University failed to secure that which was most desired by its friends, namely, a tax levy equal to that for Ohio University. We did, however, accomplish our purpose of bringing Ohio State University into the same law with the other two institutions, thus precluding the possibility of future conflicts among the institutions. No unfavorable comparisons of any kind can now be instituted by those who appear as enemies under the guise of friendship.

It was unfortunate that the funds for the support of the Normal school and the College of Liberal Arts should be divided. We have a total increase, however, of one hundredth (.01) of a mill for support. In addressing myself a little later in this report to the work of the College of Liberal Arts and the Normal School, each under its separate topic, I shall have more to say on this subject of support for the respective institutions.

In addition to this legislation, we are granted for the coming year an appropriation of \$40,000 for maintenance and \$25,000 for a central heating plant. For the fiscal year of 1907-08, we have \$65,000 for the erection of a college auditorium. By action of this Board at its special meeting the 18th of last April, a Special Building Committee was appointed, which has in charge the matter of employing architects and engineers for these new buildings. This Committee will have a report to make to this body somewhat later in the session.

On the whole, we are safe in saying that Miami University has been given, by recent legislative enactment, a recognition of its claims such as it has never had before. Its future is secure. If there are certain provisions in the new law which are not altogether satisfactory, there is nothing to prevent us from requesting some future legislature to make such modifications as may be in our interest. The main point was to commit the State, by definite action, to our support and this we have done.

Before leaving this general subject of legislation, I desire to make acknowledgment of my indebtedness to the members of our Alumni, to the legislative Committee of this Board, and to each particular member of the Board for wise counsel and valuable assistance rendered during the recent legislative session. The institution is especially indebted to Hon. Isaac E. Huffman, the

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Senator from this District, and to Hon. R. M. Billingslea, the Representative from Butler County. Hon. Andrew L. Harris, of the Class of 1860, in his position of Lieutenant Governor, was a tower of strength to us in our righteous cause, and he was supported by the great majority of the Senators, over whose deliberations he presided. It would be impossible to name the individual members of the House and Senate to whom we are indebted, but their names are deeply imprinted in our memories, and I believe entered to their credit in the records on High.

THE FUTURE.

The past of Miami is secure. A look to the future may now not be out of place. It rests upon those of us in authority to preserve all the sacred traditions of the past while, at the same time, we keep our institution in the vanguard of educational progress.

BUILDINGS.

It would be unnecessary repetition to call attention to the fact that we are to have new buildings, namely, the heating plant and auditorium. It may not be amiss, however, to say that both these buildings will supply a long felt need. By reason of lack of storage capacity we have been placed at a great disadvantage in purchasing our fuel and many times, during the severest winter weather, we have been face to face with the possibility of having to quit work because of inability to secure the coal needed to keep our various antiquated heating plants in operation. It is to be hoped that the new buildings will be located in such a way as to reduce the smoke nuisance to the minimum and, at the same time, to add to the appearance of our grounds and increase our heating and lighting facilities with a general reduction in the running expenses of the institution.

We have need of a college auditorium in Oxford that will be ample to meet the requirements of lectures, concerts, commencements and other academic functions. It is to be hoped that the Building Committee and the Architects will bear in mind that, to whatever other uses this building may be put, the main object of its erection is for a place of assembly. We ought to be able to secure a building that would be an ornament to our Campus and in harmony with its academic surroundings.

A little more than a year ago, Hon. Andrew Carnegie offered to give us \$40,000 for a college library on condition that we secure \$40,000 from other sources for its permanent support. There has been such a demand upon the time of those who were expected to

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devote themselves to the work of meeting this condition that the library matter has not been pushed as we wish it might. At the last annual meeting of your Board, we had about \$12,000 of the \$40,000 in guaranteed subscriptions. Since then until the first of May, little had been added to this amount. On the fourth of May, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of the Class of 1856, mailed to us his check for \$5000 to be applied on the Library fund, offering it as a memorial of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. This action gave the movement an impetus and since that time the following amounts have been received:

Students of Miami University..... \$4800.00

Alumni and other friends..... \$4000.00

Bringing the total up to \$26800.00. The most crying need of our college to-day is adequate library facilities, and it is earnestly hoped that this building may be speedily erected. We have 21,000 volumes in our library now, comprising one of the best collections of college books in the State of Ohio. These books are piled together where they are not easy of classification or access in a room that is far from fire proof. As a matter of increased efficiency and for preservation, the friends of the institution should see to it that we meet the requirements of Mr. Carnegie, and have a building in every way suitable for library purposes.

REPAIRS.

The Main Building, Brice Hall, Hepburn Hall and the Gymnasium, are in fairly good condition. The two Dormitories for Men, however, are badly in need of repairs. The interior of each of these buildings should be thoroughly worked over, new floors and stairs put in and made otherwise inhabitable. We cannot expect the students who room in these buildings to have pride in the cleanliness of their rooms when the buildings do not admit of it. Last year the advisability of furnishing complete the rooms in the Men's Dormitories was suggested. No action was taken on this suggestion, and I, therefore, now renew it. In order to provide for the young ladies of the Normal School and of the College of Liberal Arts, better facilities should be furnished for them in the Gymnasium. The whole north side of the first floor of the Gymnasium should be fitted up with shower baths, closets, dressing rooms, etc. for the accommodation of the young women. A swimming pool in the basement of this building should also be built at the earliest possible moment.

GROUND.

We have great pride in our surroundings, and believe that good housekeeping and good yardkeeping have their places in college

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discipline. For the past three years, it has been the earnest endeavor of those in authority, by the use of lawn mowers, by rolling, sodding and sowing, to make the Campus as attractive as possible. The work speaks for itself, and I believe will commend itself to your favor. At the special meeting of your body in April, a Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Committee on Buildings and Grounds from the University Senate, and to make a recommendation as to the building of new walks, drives, proper entrances, etc. It is hoped that that Committee will be ready some time during this session to make definite recommendations.

DEPARTMENTS.

As is well known, our University System at the present time consists of the Academy, with its three year course preparatory to college, the Normal School, with its two year course for the preparation of elementary teachers, the College of Education, with its four year course for the training of secondary teachers, and the College of Liberal Arts, with its four year course in general culture. Owing to changed conditions and recent legislation, some changes and readjustments will be necessary to our classification of departments.

ACADEMY.

There was a time when there was need for a preparatory school in connection with Miami University. That need, to some extent, may still exist. The rapid multiplication of the township and village and city high schools, however, has, in a measure, obviated the demand for preparatory work in connection with Miami University. Southwestern Ohio and Southeastern Indiana are well provided with first and second grade high schools, so that a continuation of our preparatory work seems somewhat in the nature of an infringement upon the rights of the secondary schools. I, therefore, recommend a gradual abandonment of our Academy work. I suggest that no students be received the coming year in the first year of Academy work. Beginning with the college year of 1907, we should refuse admission to any second year Academy students, and beginning with 1908 the Academy should have passed entirely out of existence as such. This will enable us to keep faith with those students who have already enrolled with us in the Academy. For the coming year, the same force of teachers for the Academy will be required as previously employed, but, thereafter, even though we may need, because of increased demands in the College of Liberal Arts and the Normal School, a greater number of teachers than are now employed, they will not be needed for service in preparatory lines.

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The wisdom of abandoning all preparatory work may be questioned on account of the fact that many who desire to enter the first year of the Normal School are not graduates of high schools, and, therefore, not prepared to take up the work of the Normal School, which, in its beginning, is equal to Freshman requirements. Personally, I have been in doubt as to the proper course to pursue in this matter. At times, it has seemed to me that we ought to provide for some work preparatory to the Normal School. At other times, I have felt that it was better to cut off all preparatory work, not making an exception of those who are looking to teaching as a profession. I think, at the present time, that I am of the last named opinion. To do the highest grade of Normal work, it is absolutely necessary that we afford those preparing for teaching ample training school facilities. Owing to the fact that Oxford is a small town, we are limited, because of lack of a sufficient number of children, in the opportunities we are able to offer in this line. It would seem to me, therefore, that if we are to make a strong two year Normal course and require college entrance therefor, we would send out to the schools of Ohio in our Normal School graduates a few of the very best class of teachers and these would be a leavening influence in the entire educational body of the state. This matter can be held in abeyance for the present, however. Dean Minnich of the Normal School and your President have had a number of conferences on the subject, and I do not know that we are, either of us, yet ready to announce definite conclusions. When we are ready to report, we shall agree, as we always do, and make a recommendation to this body, which we shall ask you to adopt.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

With the beginning of our Normal School work in the Autumn of 1902, a four years' course for secondary teachers was provided, known as the Normal College. This Department has since received the name of College of Education. We have no apology to offer for its establishment. The work of training teachers under the direction of the State of Ohio has been something of an experiment, and it was necessary for us to reach some conclusions by experience. There really has never been any legislative authority for this College of Education, and yet the term Normal School is a large one, and the authorities felt fully justified in making it one of the features of our work. It was very evident, however, in the discussions that arose in connection with recent legislation, that we were regarded as transcending our authority in maintaining this College of Education. I believe that we are bound, in all honor, to abandon

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this four years' course, known as the College of Education. We are not, however be deprived of the advantages afforded by this college. It is possible for us, by the addition of groups and courses in the College of Liberal Arts to offer electives which will enable those who have finished the two year Normal course or who are in the College of Liberal Arts to prepare themselves, under the direction of the specialists in the Normal School, for successful professional careers as teachers in secondary schools.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The greatest regret I have felt, in connection with the recent legislative action, was the fact that the levy for the support of the Normal School instead of being increased a quarter of a hundredth of a mill, as we had all the time planned, was, in the last moments of the Conference Committee's work, reduced a quarter of a hundredth, making a total levy of one one-hundredth (.01) of a mill for the support of Normal School work. We are fortunate, however, in having an additional appropriation for maintenance which will enable us to add to the teaching force of the Normal School, and to increase its efficiency in every way. There need be no crippling of this work, but, on the contrary, it can be increased in its effectiveness. Even though the levy has been reduced for its support, a close reading of the new law will reveal the fact that we have unlimited privileges in the matter of asking additional appropriations for Normal School support. At the next session of the legislature, we should ask for \$12,000 or \$15,000 in addition to the amount granted by the levy. If the Normal School is to accomplish its mission to the schools of Ohio, it should have a far better equipment and greater facilities than it now enjoys. We must ask the General Assembly in the legislative session of 1908 to appropriate at least \$75,000 for the erection and equipment of a Normal School building. We must have practice, recitation and assembly rooms for the students of the Normal School, a Department of Domestic Science must be established and our Manual Training facilities greatly increased.

For the coming year, it is quite essential that some additions be made to the teaching force in the Normal School. It is recommended that an Instructor in History be employed to work, under the direction of the Dean of the Normal School, and the Head of the Department of History, who is, at present, the President of the University—the entire time of this instructor to be devoted to the teaching of Normal School History.

Prof. Parker, of the Department of Education, and Prof. Hoke,

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of the Department of Natural History, request leave of absence for study the coming year. I recommend that they be granted leave of absence, without pay, and I shall later make recommendations as to their substitutes for the coming year.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The College of Liberal Arts is the most ancient and honorable department of our institutional work. By recent legislation, the levy for its support has been increased one hundred per cent, that is from one and one-quarter hundredths (.0125) of a mill to two and one-half hundredths (.025). It must continue to be essentially a four years' course, offering the largest possible incentive to broad scholarship and general culture. While it does all this, it must give the necessary preparatory training for professional and graduate work and to secondary teachers the pedagogical training as before outlined. We are forever prohibited, according to the recent legislative enactment, from asking appropriations for buildings and support in addition to the amount realized under the levy, but we are permitted to seek appropriations, as demand may arise, for physical apparatus. I believe, with the amount realized from a constantly increasing levy, from our lands and from incidental fees, that we shall find the College of Liberal Arts continuing to maintain the enviable position in the college world that it has held for nearly a century.

It is quite necessary in certain Departments of work to provide assistant professors. There is so great a demand for German that it is absolutely impossible for the Head of that Department to do the elementary work demanded and, at the same time, to take care of his advanced classes. The same thing is true in the Department of Chemistry. I recommend that assistant professors be employed in each of these Departments. There is almost as great a need for assistants in the Department of Sociology and Economics and in English. I commend the necessities of these last named Departments to your thoughtful consideration.

On the eighth of last July, Prof. Arthur W. James, Ph. D., for a number of years the efficient Head of our Department of German, offered his resignation to the President of the University. This resignation will, in due time, be presented to this body for action. In resigning Doctor James definitely stipulated that he might desire to become a candidate, at the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, for his old position. This resignation, coming as it did after the annual Board meeting, made it necessary for the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trustees to act. Prof. Charles Hart

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Handschin, Ph. D., of the University of Wisconsin, was appointed by the Advisory Committee, on the recommendation of the President, to the professorship in German Language and Literature. He has filled the place to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and now, that Doctor James has definitely decided not to return to college work, I shall recommend that Doctor Handschin be elected as his permanent successor.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer Session of the University is increasingly popular and is meeting the demands of the teachers of Ohio as well as the demands of many others who want to pursue college and normal school work during the regular vacation season. Last Summer, owing to the untiring work of Dean Minnich and his associates in advertising, we had an attendance of 524, the largest Summer School in the history of the institution. We do both college and normal work during the summer, and the various members of our Faculties are looking forward with anticipations to another successful Summer Session beginning next week.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The encouragement given by the Board of Trustees and by Hon. T. R. Kumler, in the generous prizes he has offered, has given new impetus to the very important work of our Literary Societies, and they have been more prosperous during the past year than they have been at any other time in recent years. An intercollegiate debate with DePauw University was held in May. Unfortunately, the representatives of Miami were defeated, but the incentive to literary society endeavor abides.

ATHLETICS.

Last year, a great deal of the annual report of the President was devoted to a discussion of Athletics. I am pleased to be able to report a distinct advance in the moral conceptions of our students as related to this very important feature of our college work. Throughout the entire country, the colleges have been putting forth a very earnest effort to reform Athletics, and the prospects are bright for accomplishment in this direction. Our foot-ball team made a better record with bona fide students last Autumn than it did in the two preceding years with the assistance of those who were not here primarily for college work. In baseball, the record so far as victories are concerned is not one of which we can boast.

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There are greater things, however, than victory and it is pleasing to know that, though we have oftentimes been defeated, we have deserved to be victorious. The Annual Track meet with the University of Cincinnati occurred at the Miami Athletic Park the 12th of May, and resulted in a victory of 38 to 14 in favor of Miami. Miami University is now associated with the eleven other leading colleges of the State in an Athletic Conference and also belongs to the Interecollegiate Athletic Conference of America. Under the direction of Prof. Stone, the athletic ideals have constantly advanced, and the prospects for the future are very bright.

It may be interesting to you to know that in Mr. John Markley, of Georgetown, Ohio, a member of our incoming Senior Class, Miami University has the champion one hundred yard runner of the world. Better than all, let it be said that Mr. Markley is not an athlete at the expense of his other college work.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Words are utterly inadequate to express my great satisfaction with the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association during the past year. The earnest young men and women of these organizations are among the best of our student body as to scholarship and their influence along moral and religious lines is, therefore, of the strongest. All the encouragement that this Board can give to these organizations in their laudable work, they should receive.

HEPBURN HALL.

The building and opening of Hepburn Hall has enabled us to put before the young women, who have come to us as students, ideals that were before impossible. I cannot recommend too strongly the splendid influences exerted by Dean Hamilton in the efficient service she has rendered during her first year as Dean of Women. A standard of culture and morality has been set before the students in the home life, given them under her leadership and with the assistance of Mrs. Tudor, the capable Matron of Hepburn Hall, that will count much for the future in the lives of the young women who have been enrolled as students at "Old Miami" during the past year. We need even now another Dormitory for the accommodation of the young ladies who come to us seeking admission to the various departments of our college life.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING.

For the first time, Miami University is able to boast of a Department of Public Speaking worthy of the name. Prof. Arthur

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Loren Gates, a graduate of Northwestern University and of the Cumnock School of Oratory, practically inaugurated the work in this Department, and has elevated it to the dignity of a Department that will command the respect of educators throughout the State. It is proposed, during the coming years, to offer courses in argumentation and in dramatics and to continue the work of interpretation on lines that have been so successful in other institutions.

CURRICULUM.

The courses of study were so thoroughly and completely revised a year ago that very few changes have been necessary during the past year. Our group system is working well, and, with some modifications, I am persuaded will meet the demands of the students who come to us.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

There are those who seem to think that the recent legislation prevents the establishment of other departments of work other than those now maintained, namely, the Normal School, the College of Liberal Arts, and the Academy. I do not so interpret the new law. It is prohibitive of other departments so far as State appropriations are concerned, but there is nothing to prevent the Alumni or friends of higher education from making liberal contributions for the foundation of schools of engineering, or commerce or of a professional or graduate character, provided they see fit to make their donation to Miami University. I commend this field as one that is attractive to men and women of means.

GENERAL.

A few general recommendations are now in order. A number of our buildings have been appropriately named. The Science Hall bears the name of Senator Brice, the Woman's Dormitory, that of the Senior member of the University Senate, Professor Andrew D. Hepburn, LL. D., and the Gymnasium that of the honored President of the Board of Trustees. I do not believe that we should give to the Men's Dormitories any other names than those by which they have been known during eighty years. The North Dormitory and the South Dormitory will mean more to the returning graduates than any new names could possibly convey. I suggest that it would be proper to find some other name for our chief building than that of "The Main Building," by which it is now known. College Hall might be an appropriate title to give to it.

The new Auditorium should have a name and I respectfully

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recommend that these matters be given consideration before your adjournment.

I suggest, too, that the Alumni Association might be made of greater service to the institution, and means should be devised to encourage its development as an effective factor in extending the work of the institution. I recommend the employment of a field and alumni secretary who shall devote his time entirely to arousing the Alumni to action and in working up sentiment and in securing the outside support that we should have.

Our incidental fee is now \$5.00. I recommend that, for the sake of augmenting our income, it be increased to begin with the year 1907 to \$10.00 per term for each student enrolled. Charging even this much, our fees will be lower than those of nearly every other institution in the State. The new law puts no restriction upon us in the matter of tuition.

Our Commencement conflicts with that of the Western College, and I recommend that hereafter, instead of occurring on the second Thursday in June, it be fixed for the third Thursday.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to record my debt of obligation to my immediate associates in institutional work. The University Senate has been a harmonious body, and we have worked together with becoming zeal and harmony for the development of the institution along all rational lines. I am indebted also to the Board of Trustees for the generous support they have given to me in the work of administration and for the respectful treatment accorded to all my recommendations. I am debtor to the citizens of Oxford and to the students for many kindly offices and to the school men, preachers and other citizens of Ohio for the many opportunities afforded to present the claims of the institution.

The best expression of gratitude I can make to all concerned is a renewed pledge of fidelity to all that concerns the welfare of our beloved institution.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY POTTER BENTON, D.D., LL.D.,

President of Miami University.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES,

Miami University,

Oxford, Ohio, June 12, 1906.

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